



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

54

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/021,343	10/30/2001	Shell S. Simpson	10008089-1	9038

7590 07/13/2005

HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY
Intellectual Property Administration
P.O. Box 272400
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

MURPHY, DILLON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

2624

DATE MAILED: 07/13/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/021,343

Applicant(s)

SIMPSON ET AL.

Examiner

Dillon J. Murphy

Art Unit

2624

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 30 October 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 30 October 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/30/2001</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because it contains an embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code on page 7 of the specification. Applicant is required to delete the embedded hyperlink and/or other form of browser-executable code. See MPEP § 608.01.

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: the personal imaging repository is incorrectly labeled element #50 on page 11, line 20, which should be labeled #30. In the phrase "thee paper is positioned" on page 17, line 13, "the" is misspelled as "thee." On page 22, line 6, a space must be inserted in the word "browser16" to read "browser 16."

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 1 recites the limitation "said user's browser" on page 33, line 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Claims 2-11, which depend from claim 1, inherit the deficiencies of claim 1 and are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112 for the same reason.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-10, 12-16, and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grant et al. (US 6,657,739) and Matsuyama et al. (US 6,886,028), hereafter referred to as Grant and Matsuyama.

Regarding claim 1, Grant teaches a method of manual duplex printing. Grant teaches a method of selecting a printing device represented by said destination service, said printing device offering manual duplex printing capability (Grant, col 6, ln 30-35, when more than one printer is available, utility allows user to select a printer to be configured). Grant also teaches a method of directing said selected printing device interactively from user's terminal via downloaded content to print prescribed training images (Grant, col 5, ln 59-64, configuration utility leads user through a sequence of printing a test page and answering questions regarding test page). Grant also teaches a method of confirming orientations of said training images based on said user's responses (Grant, col 6, ln 1-3, configuration utility asks user to confirm orientation of printed test image and user responds). Grant also teaches a method of formulating manual duplex printing instructions specific to said selected printing device, based on said orientations of training images (Grant, col 6, ln 18-19, in response to the user's answers, the configuration utility determines double sided printing factors which include

Art Unit: 2624

a flipping factor and a rotation factor for printing). Grant does not disclose expressly the method of web-based imaging wherein the method comprises further steps for accessing from a user's browser a printer, and downloading content to said browser. However, Matsuyama teaches accessing from said user's browser a destination service representing at least one printing device and downloading content from said destination service into said user's browser (Matsuyama, col 1, ln 60-61 and col 2, ln 36-42, method comprises steps for acquiring, via the internet, print information from the external apparatus, steps for network browsing and displaying data received from a server, as well as steps for acquiring print server information and saving said information at the client computer). Additionally, Matsuyama teaches a method of selecting a printing device represented by said destination service (Matsuyama, col 7, ln 59-62, user selects among several print servers, wherein the print servers may interface with manual-duplex capable printers).

Grant and Matsuyama are combinable because they are from the same field of endeavor of printing systems and communication methods. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the web-based methods of accessing, downloading, and selecting of Matsuyama with the methods of manual duplex printing comprising the steps of selecting, directing, confirming, and formulating of Grant. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a manual duplex configuration utility which is capable of providing users with an easy configuration procedure (Grant, col 2, ln 28-30), and to reduce the time required for communication with an external apparatus, to provide a method and apparatus for

Art Unit: 2624

retaining the correct information and for processing of said information (Matsuyama, col 2, ln 48-55), as well to share resources over the network by providing a universal browser interface. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Matsuyama with Grant to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Regarding claim 2, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method of storing said manual duplex instructions (Matsuyama, col 2, ln 39-41, client computer is configured to store information from server, including manual duplex instructions as taught by Grant).

Regarding claim 3, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method further comprising applying said manual duplex instructions to perform manual duplex printing using said selected printing device (Grant, col 4, ln 63-65, configuration utility configures a printing order of the duplex sides to cause duplex printing).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method wherein said manual duplex instructions specify the proper orientation for reloading first side printed copies into said selected printing device before printing second sides onto the reverse (non-printed) surfaces of said copies (Grant, col 4, ln 21-25, reinserting instructions instruct user to reinsert test sheet into printer in a predetermined direction to print the second side).

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method wherein said orientations of said training images

Art Unit: 2624

comprise an upright face up image (Grant, col 7, ln 1-6, printed test sheet is printed face up and not rotated).

Regarding claim 6, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method wherein said orientations of said training images comprise an upright face down image (Grant, col 6, ln 38-45, printed test sheet is printed face down and not rotated).

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method wherein said orientations of said training images comprise a 180 degree rotated face up image (Grant, col 7, ln 20-26, printed test sheet is printed face up but rotated 180 degrees for reinsertion).

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method wherein said orientations of said training images comprise a 180 degree rotated face down image (Grant, col 6, ln 46-52, print test sheet is printed face down but rotated 180 for reinsertion).

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method further comprising dynamically displaying the status of said directing and confirming processes (Grant, col 5, ln 59-64, configuration utility leads user through a dynamic sequence of printing a test page and answering questions regarding test page. Also see col 4, ln 23-24 wherein status may be displayed directly on user's display device).

Regarding claim 10, which depends from claim 9, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a method wherein said status is displayed dynamically at said

Art Unit: 2624

user's browser by said destination service via said downloaded content (Matsuyama, col 4, In 47-55, print control is managed in user's browser. Although Grant teaches the method of manual duplex printing through a configuration utility, the methods of Grant may take place in the browser of Matsuyama).

Regarding claim 12, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama further teaches a destination service in a web based imaging environment (Matsuyama, col 1, In 56-59, information processing apparatus communicating with an external apparatus, such as a printer capable of manual duplex printing, via the internet) representing a printing device having manual duplex printing capability (Grant, col 3, In 41-44, printing system with manual duplex printer), said destination service operable to:

Download content into a user's browser (Matsuyama, col 1, In 60-61 and col 2, In 36-42, method comprises steps for acquiring, via the internet, print information from the external apparatus, steps for network browsing and displaying data received from a server, as well as steps for acquiring print server information while downloading and saving said information at the client computer);

Select for manual duplex printing training a printing device represented by said destination service (Grant, col 6, In 30-35, when more than one printer is available, utility allows user to select a printer to be configured);

Direct interactively from said user's browser via said downloaded content the printing of prescribed training images using said selected printing device (Grant, col 5, In 59-64, configuration utility leads user through a sequence of printing a test page and answering questions regarding test page);

Confirm the orientations of said training images based on user's responses (Grant, col 6, In 1-3, configuration utility asks user to confirm orientation of printed test image and user responds); and

Formulate manual duplex printing instructions specific to said selected printing device based on said user's reported orientations of said training images (Grant, col 6, In 18-19, in response to the user's answers, the configuration utility determines double sided printing factors which include a flipping factor and a rotation factor for printing).

Regarding claim 13, which depends from claim 12, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a destination service further operable to store said manual duplex printing instructions (Matsuyama, col 2, In 39-41, client computer is configured to store information from server, including manual duplex instructions as taught by Grant).

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 12, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a destination service further operable to apply said manual duplex printing instructions to perform manual duplex printing using said selected printing device (Grant, col 4, In 63-65, configuration utility configures a printing order of the duplex sides to cause duplex printing).

Regarding claim 15, which depends from claim 12, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a destination service further operable to display dynamically the status of said printing and orientation confirming of said training images (Grant, col 5, In 59-64, configuration utility leads user through a dynamic sequence of printing a test page and answering questions regarding test page. Also see col 4, In 23-24 wherein status may be displayed directly on user's display device).

Regarding claim 16, which depends from claim 15, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a destination service wherein said status is displayed dynamically at said user's browser via said downloaded content (Matsuyama, col 4, ln 47-55, print control is managed in user's browser. Although Grant teaches the method of manual duplex printing through a configuration utility, the methods of Grant may take place in the browser of Matsuyama).

Regarding claim 18, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama further teaches a system capable of being trained to provide manual duplex printing, said system comprising:

A user's browser (Matsuyama, network peruser, i.e. a browser, #102) ;

A destination service representing at least one printing device having manual duplex printing capability (Matsuyama, figure 1, print server #106, #107 and #108, as well as Grant, figure 3, printer #120, capable of manual duplex printing), said destination service operable to:

Download content into a user's browser (Matsuyama, col 1, ln 60-61 and col 2, ln 36-42, method comprises steps for acquiring, via the internet, print information from the external apparatus, steps for network browsing and displaying data received from a server, as well as steps for acquiring print server information while downloading and saving said information at the client computer);

Select for manual duplex printing training a printing device represented by said destination service (Grant, col 6, ln 30-35, when more than one printer is available, utility allows user to select a printer to be configured);

Direct interactively from said user's browser via said downloaded content the printing of prescribed training images using said selected printing device (Grant, col 5, In 59-64, configuration utility leads user through a sequence of printing a test page and answering questions regarding test page);

Confirm the orientations of said training images based on user's responses (Grant, col 6, In 1-3, configuration utility asks user to confirm orientation of printed test image and user responds); and

Formulate manual duplex printing instructions specific to said selected printing device based on said user's reported orientations of said training images (Grant, col 6, In 18-19, in response to the user's answers, the configuration utility determines double sided printing factors which include a flipping factor and a rotation factor for printing).

Regarding claim 19, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a system wherein said destination service is further operable to store said manual duplex printing instructions (Matsuyama, col 2, In 39-41, client computer is configured to store information from server, including manual duplex instructions as taught by Grant).

Regarding claim 20, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a system wherein said destination service is further operable to apply said manual duplex printing instructions to perform manual duplex printing using said selected printing device (Grant, col 4, In 63-65, configuration utility configures a printing order of the duplex sides to cause duplex printing).

Regarding claim 21, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a system wherein said destination service is further operable to display dynamically the status of said printing and orientation confirming of said training images (Grant, col 5, ln 59-64, configuration utility leads user through a dynamic sequence of printing a test page and answering questions regarding test page. Also see col 4, ln 23-24 wherein status may be displayed directly on user's display device).

Regarding claim 22, which depends from claim 21, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a system wherein said status is displayed dynamically at said user's browser via said downloaded content (Matsuyama, col 4, ln 47-55, print control is managed in user's browser. Although Grant teaches the method of manual duplex printing through a configuration utility, the methods of Grant may take place in the browser of Matsuyama).

Claims 11, 17, and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Grant et al. (US 6,657,739) and Matsuyama et al. (US 6,886,028) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Levine et al. (US 5,974,234), hereafter referred to as Grant, Matsuyama, and Levine.

Regarding claim 11, which depends from claim 1, the combination of Grant and Matsuyama teaches a manual duplex printing method of accessing, downloading, selecting, directing, confirming, and formulating, as explained in the rejection of claim 1 above. The combination of Grant and Matsuyama does not teach expressly a method wherein the destination service representing at least one print device is a proxy service hosted on a machine other than the selected printing device. Levine teaches a method

Art Unit: 2624

of web-based printing wherein the destination device is a proxy service (Levine, col 8, In 44-49, HTTP server for controlling print operations resides in a proxy server).

Grant, Matsuyama, and Levine are combinable because they are all from a similar field of endeavor of print transmission and control. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the HTTP proxy server of Levine with the combined manual duplex method of Grant and Matsuyama comprising accessing, downloading, selecting, directing, confirming, and formulating. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a proxy server which is capable of performing a host of internet operations among document processing devices some of which include embedded HTTP servers and other which do not include embedded HTTP servers (Levine, col 4, In 52-57), as well as to provide a neutral context for communicating across document processing platforms of varying specifications (Levine, col 4, In 43-45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Levine with the combination of Grant and Matsuyama to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 12, the combination of Grant, Matsuyama, and Levine teaches a destination service wherein said destination service is a proxy service hosted on a machine other than said selected printing device (Levine, col 8, In 44-49, HTTP server for controlling print operations resides in a proxy server).

Regarding claim 23, which depends from claim 18, the combination of Grant, Matsuyama, and Levine teaches a system wherein said destination service is a proxy

Art Unit: 2624

service hosted on a machine other than said selected printing device (Levine, col 8, In 44-49, HTTP server for controlling print operations resides in a proxy server).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The Tsuzuki reference, US 6,168,327, filed December 9, 1998, is cited for teaching a duplex printing system and method with capabilities for printing face up, face down, and with various rotations. The Kujirai et al. reference, US 6,278,524, filed June 26, 1998, is cited for teaching manual duplex printing with flipping available in a plurality of positions.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dillon J. Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-5945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571) 272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

After July 15, 2005, the central fax phone number will become 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2624

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Moore".

DAVID MOORE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600